tified simply as juvenile *Araneus* sp. Another female *q. quinquenotatus* was taken on August 19 at Cornish, Utah, with a juvenile *Araneus* sp. (all Araneidae).

Pompilus angularis (Banks)

This small wasp was also common in sandy patches along the Snake River. One female was taken as she dragged a spider backward, grasping it near the base of the hind legs in the manner common to many Pompilidae. The spider was a juvenile salticid. Two more female *angularis* were taken in late August at Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Alamosa Co., Colorado, at 8,000 feet elevation. Both were carrying their spiders backward in the same manner; one of them deposited her spider on the ground while she explored ahead. The spiders were both juvenile Salticidae, probably of the genus *Habronattus*.

Pompilus occidentalis (Dreisbach)

I took a female of this species dragging a spider backward in the same manner as *angularis*. The site was a gravel bank along the Snake River just south of the south gate of Yellowstone National Park. The spider was identified as a female *Pardosa uintana* Gertsch. Powell (1957, *Pan-Pac. Ent.* 33: 39–40) found *occidentalis* preying upon a species of *Pardosa* in California.

A Second Reddish DUSONA from the Nearctic Region (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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G. Stuart Walley, in his 1940 revision of *Campoplegidea* Viereck, described a new species, *pallescens*, from a single female taken in Georgia. *Campoplegidea* Viereck was later considered to be a synonym of *Dusona* Cameron (Townes, 1951). The species *pallescens* has since been found in Tennes-

see, South Carolina, and Florida. Walley, in his revision, included only this species in Group XVI, the distinctive characters of which were "unusually narrow malar and ocellocular spaces, strongly post-furcal nervulus, narrow post-petiole and slender, rather elongate sheath." He also noted that it could be distinguished from all other species of the genus treated in his revision "by the absence of any black on head or thorax," and by "the entire body being a light reddish-brown." The new species described below from four females, in comparison with *Dusona pallescens,* possesses all of the above group characters in greater or lesser degree.

Dusona ferruginea, new species (Fig. 1)

Holotype ♀: Length, 12 mm; forewing, 6.9 mm; ovipositor sheath, 0.7 mm; proportion of face length to breadth as 9.5 to 7.5.

Distinguished most easily from all other described Nearctic species, except *pallescens,* by the entirely rusty-red body, and differing from *pallescens* in having the marginal carina of the mesonotum more decidedly blackish and the femora of the middle and hind legs largely blackish. It differs further from *pallescens* in having:

(1) The occipital carina meeting the hypostomal carina a little beyond the base of the mandible (Fig. 1A), the two carinae forming a plate that extends beyond the basal explanate margin of the mandible; (2) the claws more strongly bent with the pectination distinctly basad of the middle, the teeth proportionately finer and more closely spaced (in *pallescens* the pectination is coarser and extends distinctly beyond the middle); (3) the wings yellowish and apically more infumate, with stigma and first abscissa of radius paler than the remaining veins (in *pallescens* both the stigma, except paler dorsal margin, and veins are brownish), with nervulus postfurcal by only a little more than one-half its length; (4) antennae stouter and concolorous with body in basal half, gradually paler toward apex with two or three apical segments sometimes a little infuscate;

(5) mesoscutum more finely punctate and scutellum distinctly shining with shallow, scattered punctures; (6) posterior corner of proepisternum bending at a right angle and extending posteriorly nearly one-third the proepisternal length, and with a transverse plate-like or explanate carina at the bend (Fig. 1B), a more or less distinct median carina extending from explanate carina to apex (in *pallescens* transverse carina is not explanate and the median carina is absent).

FIG. 1

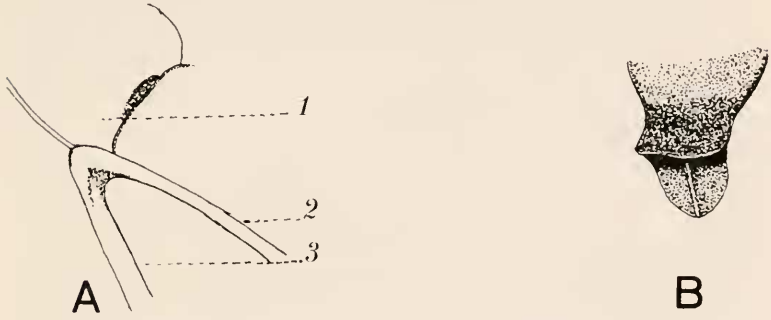

FIG. 1: A (75×). Union of occipital and hypostomal carinae; 1 = mandible, 2 = occipital carina, 3 = hypostomal carina. B (40×). Posterior apex of proepisternum.

Holotype and three paratype females, U. S. National Museum Type No. 66804. Holotype collection data as follows: Ross and Castello Hammock, Dade County, Florida, H. V. Weems, Jr., coll. April 11, 1959. Paratypes: Same except April 7, 1959 date. Holotype and one paratype in U. S. National Museum Collection; two paratypes in collection of the Florida State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida. Variation in the four specimens is slight. Median carina of proepisternal apex less distinct anteriorly in smaller specimen. Scutellum distinctly yellow and shining in paratypes. Reddish scutellum of type specimen is probably discoloration by killing agent.

Walley's key to the species of (*Campoplegidea*) = *Dusona* may be amended as follows to include *ferruginea:*

68. Head never black, body entirely reddish or yellowish brown with paler markings and sometimes margin of mesoscutum blackish.....68a
Head uniformly black; thorax and propodeum varying from entirely black to largely reddish but in latter case always with conspicuous black markings.....69

68a Median area of propodeum not at all infuscate apically; wings faintly tinged with brown, darker apically; outer side of scape and pedicel, all of flagellum dark brown or blackish.....**pallescens** (Walley)
Median area of propodeum infuscate apically; wings with distinct yellowish tinge, dusky apically; scape, pedicel, and basal half of antenna more evenly reddish brown, then gradually paling toward apex with apical two or three segments more or less infuscate.....
.....**ferruginea**, new species

Two specimens of *pallescens* from Florida differ from the type specimen as follows: Body color more brownish, antennae darker, wings more dusky, margin of mesoscutum slightly darker, size 10 mm and 12 mm, respectively (type 10 mm); occipital carina uniting with hypostomal carina at base of mandible or apparently so in one specimen.

It should be noted here that the median furrow of the propodeum is deeper in *pallescens* than in *ferruginea* and in the three *pallescens* specimens I have seen, the furrow is crossed by several distinct carinae; in *ferruginea* the furrow is more rugosely sculptured without distinct carinae transversing it.

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